

THE ANGEL OF DEATH

Hovering Over the High Places in Great Britain.

PRINCE VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE.

And Heir Presumptive to the Throne of England, Vory Low with Pneumonia--The People in a State of Excitement--The Prince and His Plancee, Princess May, Loved by the Common People--Cardinal Manning Also a Victim of the Terrible Grip Epidemic--The Great Prelate Dying.

LONDON, Jan. 13.--The Duke of Clarence, it is believed, cannot live many hours. A bulletin issued at 8 p. m. says there is no abatement in the patient's unfavorable symptoms. During the day the condition of the duke has been the cause of grave anxiety, although his strength is maintained.

Private advices communicated from Sandringham Hall to intimate friends of the family explain the serious tone of to-day's bulletins. Until yesterday



ALBERT VICTOR. Duke of Clarence, eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

evening only one lung of the duke was severely affected. Early this morning, however, an examination showed that both lungs were congested. The patient suffers frequently from acute pain and his breathing is difficult.

The doctors' main hope is that the duke's strong constitution will pull him through, but the family know that he has not the robust vitality of his brother. A bulletin issued at 1 o'clock this morning says: "The condition of the Duke of Clarence, if anything, is slightly better."

GREAT ANXIETY.

Great apprehension is felt in all classes of society regarding the condition of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, heir presumptive to the throne of England.

At this hour an immense crowd is gathered about the gates of Marlborough house, the Prince of Wales's London residence. As soon as the bulletins from Sandringham Hall are received by telegraph, they are posted on the gates. The crowd is comprised of people of all kinds and conditions, and expressions of the deepest regret are openly expressed for all the members of the royal family. A large number of workmen are interspersed among the crowd and they are especially noticeable for their bearing of deep regret and sympathy.

PRINCESS MAY'S POPULARITY.

There is no denying the fact that the engagement of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to Princess Victoria Mary



PRINCESS MAY (VICTORIA) OF TECK, Albert Victor's Betrothed.

of Teck, "Princess May," as she is affectionately called, has endeared him to the hearts of the English people, more particularly those of the working classes, with whom Princess May has always been a favorite because of her kind and unassuming manner and her many charitable deeds.

Everything that human skill and medical science can suggest is being done, but despite the knowledge that if human means can save the life of the duke he will live, the words of the last bulletin are taken by the public to mean that the doctor's have given up hope and that the life of the duke depends on the mercy of Divine Providence.

A representative of the Associated Press went to-day to Sandringham, where he will remain in order to give the public prompt news concerning the condition of the duke.

The bulletins from Sandringham are also posted at the official residence of the lord mayor of London, and here, too, an enormous crowd has congregated, waiting to learn the latest news from the bedside of the sick prince. As is natural during periods of great popular excitement, many rumors of the most sensational character are in circulation. Among these rumors was one that gained currency on the Stock Exchange in the early part of the afternoon, that the duke was already dead.

There is no possible way to gain information save through the official bul-

letins, as special precautions have been taken to prevent newspaper representatives and others from approaching Sandringham Hall. It is, therefore, unnecessary to state that these rumors are baseless, and it is believed should the Duke die, the intelligence of his death will reach the public only through the official channels.

CARDINAL MANNING DYING.

He Grew Rapidly Worse--The Last Sacrament Administered--Sketch of His Life.



CARDINAL MANNING.

LONDON, Jan. 13.--Cardinal Manning, who, it was announced yesterday, was suffering from a "severe cold," has grown rapidly worse since the last bulletin was issued last night and this morning his physicians declare without hesitation that his condition is very grave and express little hope of his recovery.

His Eminence is very weak and so little hope is entertained that he will recover that the last sacrament of the church has been administered to him.

Henry Edward Manning, cardinal priest of the Roman Catholic church and archbishop of Westminster, son of the late William Manning, Esq., M. P., merchant of London, was born at Tottenham, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808, and was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in first-class honors in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed rector of Lavington and Gradham, Sussex, in 1834, and archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857 founded an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of provost of the Catholic archdiocese of Westminster, plethoratory apostolic, and domestic prelate to the pope.

After the death of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning was consecrated archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Pope Pius IX created him a cardinal priest March 15, 1875, the title assigned to him being that of St. Andrew and Gregory on the Caelian Hill. The same pontiff invested him with the cardinal's hat in a consistory held at the Vatican, December 31, 1877.

In 1869-70 Cardinal Manning took a prominent part in the memorable Vatican council, which was the largest gathering of the kind in history, at which the new constitution, incorporating the infallibility of the pope was adopted.

Dr. Manning wrote four volumes of sermons and other works before 1850; since that date "The Grounds of Faith," 1852; "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," three lectures, 1860; "The Last Glories of the Holy See Greater than the First," three lectures, 1861; "Ireland; a Letter to Earl Gray," 1868; "The Ecumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff," and numerous minor essays, letters, contributions to the press, sermons and pamphlets. His episcopal jubilee took place on Sunday, June 8, 1890.

John G. Whitlitt III.

NEWBERRYPORT, MASS., Jan. 13.--John Greenleaf Whitlitt, the poet, is confined to his bed at the residence of his cousin in this city with an attack of prevailing grip. His attending physician thinks the illness is not serious.

A Centenarian Dead.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Jan. 13.--Mrs. Delilah Smith, colored, aged 105 years, died to-day. She remembered the whiskey war of the last century.

Flood Feared in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., Jan. 13.--The heavy rains of the past forty-eight hours, which has melted the snow on the mountains, has caused apprehensions of a flood in this vicinity. The rivers are rising rapidly to-night, with 134 feet in the channel, and 25 feet of water is looked for by tomorrow night.

Destructive Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 13.--The six-story brick power block on the viaduct was totally destroyed by fire at 1:30 o'clock this morning. It was occupied by the Cleveland Electric Supply Company, the Champion Safety Lock Company, the National Iron Works and the Hughes Pump Works. All suffered total losses, which amounts in the aggregate to about \$140,000. The building was worth \$40,000 and was owned by F. N. York. All the concerns carried insurance.

Fire at St. Joseph.

St. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 13.--Fire broke out in the extensive carpet house of J. B. Brady & Co., on Felix street, shortly after midnight last night. By the time the fire department reached the scene, the fire had gained such headway that they were unable to check the work of destruction. Grave fears were entertained for adjoining buildings. Brady & Co. carry a stock of \$300,000.

Fire at Topeka.

TOPEKA, KAS., Jan. 13.--Fire last night destroyed the residence of R. G. Noel, president of the First National bank. Loss is \$20,000. The large printing and publishing house of Reed, Martin & Co. was also burned. Loss, \$50,000.

Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 13.--Arrived--Trave, from New York for Bremen. BROWKIAN, Jan. 13.--Passed--City of Paris, from New York for Liverpool.

DEMOCRATIC WAR CRY

Sounded by Representative Holman, of Indiana, in the House.

WITHOUT A NOTE OF WARNING

He Springs a Resolution, the Effect of which Would be to Embarrass the Government and Defeat Appropriation Bills, Merely to Make Some Cheap Capital for the Party--Ex-Speaker Reed Gives the Democrats a Dose of Their Own Medicine. The Senate--Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.--The war cry of the Democratic members of the house was sounded by Representative Holman to-day, and if it is echoed by the Democratic majority to-morrow the policy of the party in the coming session will be firmly established. It will be a policy of opposition to all subsidies, bounties, land grants, pledging of public credit and concessions of any kind whatever, and will be broad enough to be fatal alike to steamship subsidies, sugar bounties and the governmental promotion of the Nicaragua canal scheme.

Without warning to the Republican side of the house, Chairman Holman, of the appropriations committee, presented a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the house that the granting of subsidies or bounties by Congress in money, public lands, bonds, or by endorsement or by pledge of the public credit to promote special private industries or enterprises, independent of the constitutional power of Congress, is unjust and impolitic and in manifest conflict with the spirit of republican institutions.

THE REASON FOR IT.

The resolution further resolves that in view of the present condition of the treasury, and because efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditure of the public money, while unnecessary and lavish expenditure of the public money under any and all conditions leads inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the public treasury except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several departments, frugally, efficiently and honestly administered.

Considerable confusion succeeded the reading of the resolution, but without giving time for debate Mr. Holman demanded the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Meyers, from Louisiana, moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on ways and means, but on a division this motion was lost by a vote of 56 to 115.

REED MAKES A POINT.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and various other gentlemen on the Republican side asked that opportunity for debate be afforded and Mr. McKenna, of California, insisted that the resolution, if adopted and adhered to by the house, would result in the defeat of all appropriation bills of any kind whatever, except such as referred to the departmental affairs.

"Will debate be in order after the previous question is ordered on the resolution?" inquired Mr. Henderson, of Iowa.

"The speaker is of the opinion that debate would not then be in order," replied the speaker pro tem (Mr. McMillan).

"And this house will cease to be a deliberative body," added Mr. Reed, of Maine.

The repetition of the charge which had so frequently been hurled against himself caused the house, Democrats and Republicans, to break into a roar of laughter.

The yeas and nays on the previous question were demanded and resulted--yeas 154, nays 80, a political division, the alliance members voting against the previous question in order that there might be a debate.

When the vote was announced, Mr. Holman asked unanimous consent that an hour's debate on each side be allowed.

Mr. Reed wanted two hours on a side, and to this Mr. Holman consented. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, asked if this arrangement included two hours for the People's party as well as the Republican and Democratic parties. [Laughter.]

The speaker said he assumed that the division of time would be between those in favor of the resolution and those against it--four hours in all, and not six, as the inquiry of the gentleman from Kansas might imply.

IT GOES OVER.

"I think," said Breckenridge, of Kentucky, "that gentlemen will concede that we are not particularly rushed just now, but on the contrary have plenty of time at our disposal. Now, in order that we may dispose of this matter amicably, I suggest that the resolution be allowed to go over until to-morrow, when we can spend a pleasant day discussing it." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Breckenridge's suggestion at once received the favor of the house, and the resolution went over until to-morrow by unanimous consent.

After the introduction of several bills the house adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.--The last remaining vacancy in the ranks of the Senate was filled this morning by the presence of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who, under the escort of his colleague, Mr. Stewart, advanced to the clerk's desk and took the oath of office for his fourth senatorial term.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Kyle, proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to regulate marriages and divorces in the several states.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for Henry W. Elliott's report on Alaska, with maps and illustrations.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion was referred to the finance committee.

The senate then, after a brief executive session, adjourned till to-morrow.

Speaker Crisp Recovering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.--For the first time since he was seized with the grip Speaker Crisp was able this morn-

ing to get up and leave his bed. He sat in his room for quite a little time in a dressing gown and slippers. He is progressing toward recovery as well as any one expected.

THE RECIPROCITY CLAUSE.

The "Point" the Democrats are Making and Its Inconsistency. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.--The Democratic contention that the reciprocity feature of the McKinley act is unconstitutional by reason of the so-called devolution on the President of legislative functions is now before Congress in the form of a resolution providing for an inquiry into the subject by the ways and means committee. At the time the feature was incorporated into the measure this "point" was made by some of the Democrats, who also appeared to think that reciprocity was too good a thing for their political enemies. The making of the point indicated some disposition to get even with the Republicans.

The trouble about it is that the means are not equal to the accomplishment of the end sought. If, as Mr. Breckenridge seems to admit, reciprocity is a sound principle and policy, why should he seek to undermine it on a technicality. It is not likely that the courts will hold that contingent administrative details are legislation. It is probable, therefore, that the constitutionality of the provision will be maintained if a judicial decision is ever made.

Secretary Elkins Secures a House.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.--Secretary of War Elkins to-day completed arrangements by which he secured the rental of the mansion on McPherson square, built and occupied by Senator Palmer of Michigan, when the latter was in the United States senate. The establishment is one of the best in Washington. The secretary of war will bring his family as soon as the residence can be put in order.

THE GLASS TRUST.

Glass Making to Be Consolidated Into Two Large Factories.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 13.--An important arrangement in the glass manufacturing industry of the United States is conveyed in a communication to the city council of Tiffin to-day by George Beatty, of the firm of A. J. Beatty & Sons, the managers of the large glass works located here.

He announces that the Tiffin establishment had entered the United States Glass company, composed of nearly all the most considerable plants in the country. Advices had come to him from the officials of the trust at Pittsburgh that it is the intention of the company to ultimately concentrate the entire making of glassware into two large factories, one in the East, at Pittsburgh, and the other in the West. This notification from the headquarters further said that Messrs. Beatty's would be selected, as it was one of the most extensive in the country and was situated very favorably with respect to fuel supply.

Mr. Beatty was asked what would be the result if the natural gas supply became exhausted. He said in that case they would resort to oil, which was about as cheap and convenient. Even if this should prove inadequate he could obtain slack coal from the Hoeking Valley mines at fifty-five cents per ton on cars at his works. The Pennsylvania slack is unfit for this purpose, and he had a decided advantage over Pittsburgh manufacturers in being 250 miles nearer this last resort.

ALL FOR BLAINE.

Philadelphia Will Send a Solid Delegation to Minneapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.--Conventions were held in each of the five congressional districts of this city to select delegates to the Republican national convention. Delegates favorable to James G. Blaine were elected at all of the conventions. There were two anti-Blaine candidates, but both were defeated. In the second district United States Marshal Leeds received 19 out of 220 votes, and in the fifth, where 218 votes were cast, Charles W. Henry received 30 of them. In the other three districts the Blaine delegates were unanimously elected. Resolutions favoring Blaine were adopted in all five districts.

PROF. HUIDEKOPER DEAD.

The Founder of Meadville Theological Seminary Passes Away.

MEADVILLE, PA., Jan. 13.--Professor Alfred Huidekoper, aged eighty-two years, died at his home in this city this morning. The deceased was the founder of the Meadville theological seminary, or Unitarian college, and has been noted as one of the most benevolent men in this section.

Governor Brown Inaugurated.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 13.--Governor Frank Brown was inaugurated to-day in the presence of the general assembly. His address related mainly to matters of interest only within the state. He called the attention of the legislature to the fact but ninety days were left them to deal with a vast number of important matters, including the election of two United States senators.

Murdered an Aged Woman.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 13.--At Oxford last night Henry Corbin, colored, murdered an aged woman while defending herself from assault. The old lady was Mrs. Horner, a relative of President McCullough, of the Oxford Bank. The brute made his escape. The citizens of the town are wildly excited and hunting for Corbin.

Liquor at the World's Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 13.--James L. Bowen, of Springfield, grand chief templar for Massachusetts, I. O. G. T., has issued a circular letter addressed to his forty-four brother grand templars in other states, recommending a united protest against the sale of intoxicants at the World's Fair grounds during the exposition of 1893.

Immigrants Landed at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 13.--Twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and sixty-three alien immigrants arrived at this port during the year 1891.

THE CHILEAN OUTRAGE.

The Investigation of the Baltimore Affair Develops

ENOUGH TO CAUSE INDIGNATION

Throughout the United States and Create a General Demand on Chile to Make Reparation--Captain Schley's Story--Uneasiness Among Congressmen and Senators in Washington--They Realize that the Situation is a Grave One--The War Feeling Growing.

VALLEJO, CAL., Jan. 13.--The Baltimore inquiry was completed late this afternoon. It has lasted six days and every aspect of the affair has been fully investigated. The first four days were taken up with the testimony of men who related their individual experiences during the riots. To-day several senior officers testified as to the legal proceedings in Valparaiso, bringing out clearly the utter failure of the Valparaiso court to establish anything to the detriment of the sailors and the case of which the judge of crimes exercised in avoiding any questions that might bring forth reflections on the Valparaiso police.

Then Captain Schley took the stand and proceeded to give a resume of the whole history of the ship since first reaching Valparaiso. He showed forth plainly the inception and growth of the anti-American feeling among the Chileans and the many discourtesies he was subjected to. He saw over seventy of his men on shore shortly before the riots began, and they were all sober. But if they had not been, he declared, he saw no reason why they should have been visited with capital punishment for being drunk.

Lieutenant McCrea testified at length as to the ill-feeling towards Americans. The Quintero's affair was the greatest cause of ill-feeling. After that the refugee Itata and the cable questions came in the order named.

UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON

On Account of the Chilean Affair--The Feeling That There Will Be War is Growing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.--There can be little doubt that the developments of the last few days in the cause of the investigation now being conducted at San Francisco by Judge Advocate General Remy into the attack upon the Baltimore's crew; that the publication of the testimony in the Shields case and the ugly demonstration at Valparaiso against the Yorktown's gig have had the effect to create a very uneasy feeling at the capitol. Senators and representatives who have long derided the idea of any serious result following the Chilean correspondence, and have had the greatest confidence that Chile would soon tender an apology and make reparation for the misdeeds of her citizens are now willing to admit privately that the situation is full of the gravest difficulties. One ominous sign is the great inactivity of Congress in the matter. Heretofore it has been customary whenever a matter of the smallest public interest is the subject of diplomatic correspondence, for one of the two houses of Congress to call upon the President for all the information in the possession of the state department in relation to the matter. But no senator or member has yet been venturesome enough to introduce a resolution calling for the Chilean correspondence. The very gravity of the situation appears to have had a repressible effect upon Congress. The Republicans are indisposed to embarrass the President by calling for the correspondence, having in view his significant promise to transmit it to Congress at an early day. The Democrats are fearful of interfering with the negotiations and thereby precipitating trouble that may then be chargeable to their action.

Senator Morgan, who is the leading Democratic member of the senate committee on foreign relations, is particularly indignant at the revelations in the case of Patrick Shields, the fireman of the American steamer, who was cruelly treated in a Chilean prison. He declares that Shields is undoubtedly entitled to the protection of the American government, as he was serving on an American vessel.

Members of the house committee say it would not be wise to precipitate a discussion in the house while the correspondence was incomplete, for fear that ill-considered utterances or action might result in embarrassing negotiations if indeed it did not prevent an honorable understanding from being reached.

A War Article.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.--Regarding the investigation of the assault on the Baltimore's crew at Valparaiso, now being held at Vallejo, the Chronicle says editorially: "No one can read the testimony of the sailors of the Baltimore without feeling at once that the subject of the Valparaiso attack has assumed such a phase that the hurt cannot be cured by a mere apology from Chile. We believe it is clearly the duty of the United States to demand complete reparation and suitable indemnity from Chile and to enforce the demand if there is any hesitation in complying with it."

The President Denies It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.--In reply to an inquiry as to the truth of a report that an ultimatum demanding instant apology and reparation has been cabled to Chile, President Harrison this afternoon said he has sent no ultimatum to Chile, and is still devoting himself to a careful examination of the voluminous Chilean correspondence.

Charter Granted.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 13.--The Secretary of State issued a charter to the Buchanan Cooperative Creamery association, for the purpose of manufacturing butter and cheese. The principal office and place of business of the corporation will be kept at Buchanan. Capital subscribed is \$1,000 and has been fully paid up, with the privilege granted to increase to \$10,000. Shares are \$50 each and are held by D. T. Farnsworth and four others of Buchanan, W. Va.

NOT WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

Michael Reilly's Will Modeled Somewhat on his Father's, which still Stands.

It has developed that the much discussed will of Michael Reilly is not entirely without precedent. Indeed, it has a local precedent, and that precedent was the will of Mr. Reilly's father, the late Philip Reilly. He left his property to three trustees, in much the same manner as does Michael. The trustees were Henry Moore, Bishop Wheelan and Alonzo Loring, the last named alone being now alive. In the first will C. W. Russell, the well known lawyer, was named as one of the trustees, but by a codicil Major Loring was substituted. Mr. Russell having removed from Wheeling. In his will each of the sons was left \$50 in lieu of any claim they might have on the estate. Michael and one other son are not even named in the will. His sons, William and Philip, and his daughter, Mary Jane, now Mrs. Carney, and the sole surviving child, are given certain rights under the will, but the entire property is left in trust, and the trust still exists, the present trustees being Major Loring, Bishop Kain and Thomas O'Brien. It was stipulated that not till the last surviving child should die should the estate be divided, and the trustees are given as absolute control, even as to the approval of the marriage of his daughter, as he himself would have had had he continued to live.

The will fills several very closely written pages of the records in Clerk Hook's office, and it bore date April 21, 1855, while a codicil was dated March 17, 1862. It was witnessed by Daniel Lamb, Hiram Brown and Andrew D. White. The coincidence between the two wills is still further borne out by the fact that one of these witnesses, Mr. Lamb, is also a witness to the will of the son, Michael Reilly, which is now causing so much discussion.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Four Hundred and Fourteen Persons go Down with the Steamship Nanchow.

LONDON, Jan. 13.--A dispatch was received here to-day from Hong Kong stating that the steamer Meifoo had arrived at that port bringing intelligence of the loss of the steamer Nanchow, off Cupchi Pohts. The Meifoo reports that the shaft of the Nanchow broke, supposedly at the point where it emerges from the hull. This allowed the water to rush into the shaft alley and make its way to the engine room and thence into the fire room. The steamer's fires were soon extinguished and she settled rapidly.

The Nanchow was employed in trading locally in the Chinese seas and she had on board a very large number of Chinese passengers. She sank so rapidly that it was impossible to launch her boats, even had she had enough to carry all hands on board. When she went down she carried with her 414 persons, every one of whom were drowned. The steamer was officered by Europeans, and her crew also consisted of sailors, firemen, etc., from different European countries. All of them went down with the steamer.

The Czar a Modern Pharaoh.

LONDON, Jan. 12.--Mr. Spurgeon referring to the work "Darkest Russia," writes: "If I had all the health and strength that could fall to the lot of man, I should be quite unable to express my feelings on reading of Russia's intolerance of the Jews dissenters. That such conduct should be sanctioned by a church bearing the name of Christian is as sad as it is strange. The Czar has greatly injured his own country by driving out God's ancient people. No country can trample on Israel with impunity. Jehovah is patient; but as there was a day for Pharaoh, so is there a time for every oppressor."

Not Believed at Monterey.

MONTREY, MEXICO, Jan. 13.--The reports published in the United States of a revolution in the state of Chihuahua are discredited here. General Reyer, commander-in-chief of the forces in this section, has received no information of any outbreak anywhere in northern Mexico. Had such a revolution occurred it is certain he would have heard of it officially.

The Rebellion Spreading.

TANGIER, JAN. 13.--Information has reached this city, which is practically beleaguered on the landward by the natives who are in rebellion against the sultan, which shows that the revolutionary movement is spreading. It is stated here that the mountain tribes in Angora have demanded that the governor of the territory occupied by them be dismissed.

Deaths from Grip in London.

LONDON, Jan. 13.--The number of deaths in London from influenza was 95 last week. This number exceeded the aggregate for each of the three preceding weeks. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs is unusually heavy.

All the Refugees Escape.

LONDON, Jan. 13.--A dispatch to the Times from Santiago de Chile states that all the refugees who were given shelter by Mr. Egan, the United States Minister, except one, have succeeded in making their escape from the Chilean authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

PARIS, Jan. 13.--Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have gone from Pau to Toulouse. Thence they will go to Carcassonne and Nimes.

May End the Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, KAS., Jan. 13.--The resignation of Theodos Botkin, judge of the Third Judicial district, will be probably in the hands of Governor Humphrey this week, and with its acceptance will end the trouble in this district. Judge Botkin reached this decision to-day.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Pennsylvania rain or snow, variable winds. For Ohio and West Virginia snow, cold in West Virginia and in interior of Ohio, north winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.			
at 7 a. m.	at 9 a. m.	at 11 a. m.	at 1 p. m.
32	32	32	32
32	32	32	32
32	32	32	32

Weather--Rain.